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SHADOWS.

Airily swing the willows over,
Airily to and fro;
Dreamily flows the quiet water
Over the rocks below;
Flows in many a sunny rimple,
In and out in curve and dimple,
Round about the rocks below.
Where the willows bend and quiver,
Long dark shadows shift and shiver,
Shiver to and fro.
Gray-beard Time, his scythe forgetting,
Toys with rosy June,
Loath to part, with step unwilling,
Slowly creeps toward noon;
Humming-bird from blossom sipping,
Brown bees into clover slipping,
Fill the air with drowsy croon;
But the willows tossing, blowing,
O'er the waters smoothly flowing,
Evermore their shadows throwing,
Break the lull of noon.
Twilight gathering in the valley,
Sunset on the height;
Clouds above the mountain breaking
Into rifts of light.
Darkness now upon the meadows,
Higher, higher climb the shadows,
Nearer comes the night.
Curving, dimpling flows the river,
With the willows drooping over,
But no shadow's fitful quiver
Stirs the hush of night.

Patience and Pride.

It does look strange I'll admit. But, at the same time, I insist that nothing is wrong. Nothing *can* be wrong where Louis Merrivale is concerned."

The gentle, womanly tones were earnest and enthusiastic, and the round smooth cheeks grew flushed while she spoke.

"Pshaw, Millie; you are too innocent yourself to believe that guilt can exist in another. And then your partiality for Mr. Merrivale prevents an unprejudiced opinion."

"No; I am not interested in him to a sufficient extent to permit me to regard him as a master piece of perfection; but I do admit that Mr. Merrivale is too thoroughly a gentleman and a Christian to do anything absolutely wrong. I, for one, utterly refuse to believe a word of this scandal.

Millie Thorne had dropped the fine work in her lap, but now took it up again, as if to end the subject under discussion. But the tall, handsome woman at the other window was not thus easily silenced.

"But, Millie, admitting that since you ceased to be engaged to Lu Merrivale you care nothing for him"—and here Isabel Wild's keen black eyes sparkled and flashed as she noted a little spasm of agony flit across the sweet face bent over the work—"and according you due credit for your feelings, why, in the face of such positive evidence, do you refuse to regard him as others do?"

"Isabel, you are cruel, you are harsh to me. Still, I will speak on this subject further. You ask me to regard him as others do. Who do you mean by 'others?'"

"Why, everybody, of course. You know as well as I, Millie Thorne, that Lu Merrivale's crime is on every person's lips in the town. Go ask that six year old boy out yonder"—and she pointed to a little fellow dragging his toy cart after him—"and he will tell you that Mr. Merrivale stole five hundred dollars in the city, and ran off with it."

A faint rosy tinge suffused Millie's cheeks while Isabel was talking.

"I am aware of that," she returned. "But his friends firmly deny the statement. I am one of them. You ought to be."

"Why, let me ask, should I be?

"You took him away from me, Isabel; you wear his ring; you have promised to marry him."

"I took his ring off when I heard the news," was the heartless response; "he is nothing to me now, more than to you."

Her cold, bitter words seemed to stab Millie, and she tossed her work on a hassock beside her, as she sprang to her feet, and walked over to Isabel.

"What have you done, then? You came between us, and I made no complaint, because, if Lu Merrivale loved you, I never was the woman to desire to be called his wife. Then, Isabel Wild, after you had taken my all from me, you wound me afresh by cruelly deserting him in the hour of need—the time when you, of all women, should stand ready to clear his name, and vindicate his honor!"

Pale and tearless she stood before Isabel Wild, in all the commanding glory of her noble womanhood.

Miss Wild's low, metallic laugh came ringing in her ears.

"You are welcome to do it yourself, Millie. Besides, I accepted George Halliday this morning!"

A cry burst from Millie Thorne's lips.

"Heartless—cruel! Poor Lu!"

Isabel Wild arose, with freezing courtesy.

"After such unparalleled politeness, I could not presume to annoy you longer with my unwelcome presence. Good morning, Miss Thorne."

Millie bowed, as in a waking dream, and Miss Wild departed.

A fortnight before, the inhabitants of the quiet town of Croydon, wherein dwelt the characters mentioned, had been petrified by the news of Louis Merrivale's sudden disappearance from the city; horrified and grief-stricken to learn that the sum of five hundred dollars had been simultaneously missed from the safe of Merand & Merand, the great mercantile firm in the city, for whom Louis Merrivale was confidental clerk and head bookkeeper. He alone, besides the proprietors, possessed a key to the safe; consequently, he alone could have opened it.

Circumstances thickly combined, went far to prove his guilt, among which the two most telling were, that, first, he had been alone in the counting-house from nine, the evening previous to his departure, until after midnight, which had often been the case before, and had never excited the least suspicion until it was proven as such. Further, a note had been found in his city lodgings that read as follows:

"Tell Messrs. Merand for me that pursuit is useless. Tell them I have served them well for seven years, and they can afford to lose the paltry sum I have taken. Tell I. W. that when it blows over, she may expect to hear from me.

"L. M."

Everybody in Croydon had learned the contents of that note, for it had been published in the papers; everybody, save a few firm friends, had made up their minds that Mr. Merrivale was a rogue. One of the former class was Isabel Wild, who, her pride quickly up in arms, loudly declared she would never marry a man upon whose name even a shadow of a doubt had ever rested.

Two hours later a gentleman called to see her.

He was a fine looking man, this George Halliday, with black eyes, beard, and hair, with a complexion as fair as Isabel's own. And yet, after one had pronounced him handsome, they would steal a second look, and decide that there was something hidden under this manly exterior that was evil, unprincipled.

He seemed to be well off; and although comparatively a stranger, was known to, and aquainted with, every family of importance in the town.

Isabel Wild had attracted his attentions months before, and when she had noticed his admiration had sneered.

"I marry George Halliday? Never, while such a man as Louis Merrivale lives."

But now, after Mr. Halliday had come into the fortune left him, and the decorations of his new mansion were being completed; now, when her lover had clouded his reputation for ever, Isabel listened to Halliday's overtures; and when he went from her house that morning, and she hastened to Millie Thorne's, she wore a glittering diamond ring that had been placed there as a seal of their betrothal.

Incensed and inflamed by Millie's enthusiasm, Isabel returned to her own home thoroughly satisfied that Millie Thore still loved Louis Merrivale, despite her faithlessness, despite his mysterious conduct.

"And I? Millie spoke truly when she said he needed a friend in this dark hour."

A pale, haggared tinge was on her face as she ascended the steps of her residence, telling of the struggle within.

"But the blur—the stain! Can I ever bear a name that has been sung through the country, and published in no honorable way in the papers? Can I bear it, and the cold taunts it will bring me, for love's sake? Can I endure it for his sake?"

She paced the floor in her restless indecision.

"George Halliday is rich; I shall be mistress of his splendid house, envied by half the women in town, and above all, I shall bear a name pure and unsullied."

The gleaming of the diamonds in their shining splendor caught her eye, and on the trifling delight they occasioned she based her decision—a choice she learned to bitterly regret.

"From henceforth I shall give to Louis Merrivale no thought, if I can help it. I shall regard myself as belonging to my affianced husband, and let Mildred Thorne scorn or reprove as she will. Perhaps she will turn comforter in chief to her faithless lover."

A bitter, bitter heart pang—one yearning longing for her loved one, then it died; or rather, in a moment, Isabel Wild burned alive the love of her life.

Day after day passed by, bringing their share of joys and heart-achings, and still Louis Merrivale never came; the affair had ceased to be a seven days' wonder, and people had forgotten about it, save when they saw his aged mother, bowed and infirm, leaning on Millie Thorne's strong young arm, as they walked through the streets of Croydon.

Millie had grown more beautiful during these weeks of trial; and the aged mother of the missing young man had many an occasion to bless the loving, trusting girl.

The days wore on, bringing to Millie, in her patient waiting and hoping against hope, to Isabel, in her overwhelming pride, the glad autumnal days. To one it brought a bridal, and George Halliday took his wife to their handsome home.

The setting October sun was flinging its rosy banner over the brown woodland, when Millie Thorne entered the house where her tender ministrations had made her an angel of sympathy.

Mrs. Merrivale met her half-way to the door, her eyes streaming with tears, her face all alight with an overpowering joy.

"Millie—oh, Millie, my prayers are answered! God has been so merciful to me, and to you, my Millie. See, it's from *him!*"

She handed a letter from her bosom to Millie, who, in a tremor of agitation, had gained the door, and was leaning against the wall, unable for a moment to speak.

"Come in, child, and let us thank God together! Come, Millie, while I tell you my boy is alive, is well, and—oh, Millie, didn't we say it?—is innocent!"

Millie neither spoke nor moved; she neither laughed nor cried. She only murmured a wordless prayer in her heart.

"Let me tell you, my dear child, all about it, and then let me tell you the message he sent to you."

"A message to me? Tell me, what is it?" said Millie, eagerly.

"He has written it to you on a slip of paper, and in his letter tells me to read it, and then give it to you. Isn't that just my Louis over again?"

She handed Millie the precious treasure, who read, with greedy eyes:

"To-day, for the first time since my recovery—I've been near unto the stream of death, Millie—I am able to write; first to my mother, then to the only woman in the world besides that I care for—to you, Millie Thorne. To-day I have given up Isabel Wild, because I love you, because I have always loved you; because I care nothing for her, or she for me. I know all, Millie, my precious, patient darling! I have startling news when I come back; and then, when I am reinstated in the public confidence, even though I break a proud heart, and uncover a foul one in the act, you will be mine, mine, my own Millie?"

"At last—oh, mother, at last!" exclaimed the overjoyed Millie.

"Shall I read you his letter, or shall I tell you? Or will you read it, Millie?"

"Let me read it. His dear handwriting alone will be a feast."

A week after, Louis Merrivale came home, pale, haggard, but handsome as ever.

Then the news came out; then the innocent was righted, the guilty rewarded.

It was a thrilling story. How George Halliday had waylaid Louis Merrivale while returning from the counting-house to his city lodgings; how he had stolen the money from his person—money that Merrivale had taken, perhaps imprudently, for the purpose of paying a number of bills before he went to the office the following day; how he had previously prepared the forged note; and how, after drugging his victim, he had him conveyed to a sailing vessel, and registered him as a sick friend, who desired to return to his home in the West Indies. Sickness had followed the drugging; and, in a strange place, among strangers, Louis Merrivale had waited till returning strength brought back memory and the ability to act.

Steps were taken to prove Mr. Merrivale's accusation. The bank-notes were finally traced to Halliday. Thus disgraced and dishonored, he left his proud, heart-broken wife to the mercy of an indignant circle of relatives.

The elegant mansion was deserted, and was purchased by Merand & Merand, who insisted on Merrivale's acceptance of it as his wedding present; and in that mansion Louis and Millie now reside, as happy as mortals ever can be, while both daily bless the trusting patience that wrought their happiness.

A Princely Boy.

In the palace of a small German capital a German duchess, distinguished for her good sense and kindness of heart, was celebrating her birthday.

The court congratulations were over, and the lady had retired from the scene of festivity to the seclusion of her private room. Presently she heard light foot-steps coming up the stairs.

"Ah," she said, "there are my two little grandsons coming to congratulate me."

The rosy lads of ten or eleven years of age came in, one named Albert and the other Earnest. They affectionately greeted the duchess, who gave them the customary present of ten louis d'or (about forty-eight dollars) and related to them the following suggestive anecdote:

"There once lived an emperor in Rome who used to say that no one should go away sorrowful from an interview with a Prince. He was always doing good and caring for his people, and when, one evening at supper, he remembered that he had not done an act of kindness to any one during the day, he exclaimed, with regret and sorrow, 'My friends, I have lost a day.' My children, take this emperor for your model, and live in a princely way, like him."

The boys went down the stairs delighted. At the palace gate they met a poor woman, wrinkled and old, and bowed down with trouble.

"Ah, my good young gentlemen," said she, "bestow a trifle on an aged creature. My cottage is going to be sold for debt, and I shall not have anywhere to lay my head. My goat, the only means of support I had, has been seized, pity an old woman, and be charitable."

Earnest assured her that he had no change, and so passed on. But Albert hesitated. He thought a moment of her pitiable situation, was touched by her pleading looks, and tears came to his eyes. The story of the Roman emperor came into his mind. He took from his purse the whole of the ten louis d'or and gave them to the woman. Turning away with a heart light and satisfied, he left the old woman weeping for joy.

The boy was Prince Albert of England justly called "Albert the Good," and afterwards the husband of Queen Victoria.

I Was the Man.

"Yes," said the Custom House man reflectively, "we have to exercise a good deal of judgment in these things and soon get to know prices as well as men in the selling business. Invoice the goods too low? Well, mostly everybody invoices the goods low, but they run a risk, of course. We may add ten per cent, to the invoiced value and take the goods. So if a person tries to bring in $2 worth of stuff at $1 valuation, we can give him $1 10 and take the article. Chance for speculation? Well, not as much as you would think. One of the younger members of the force some time ago was alone in the office, when a man came in and asked for a word in private. 'You see I don't want my name mixed up in this business, 'said the stranger 'but I've been trying to sell Jacob Ryders—you know Ryders? No? meanest cuss on earth—to sell him an organ, and he's gone and bought one over the river. I admit it's a good investment—cost him $325—but I could have sold him just as good a one. Now he'll be over with it to-day very likely, and will try to sneak it through at $150 or $200 to save duty. Wouldn't you just watch out for him?"

"My friend was musically inclined and though he might get an organ cheaply. He stayed around till a dray with an immense box appeared and a flurried man appeared with an invoice in his hand that set forth that the accompanying organ—built by Blower & Co., of Waydowneast, was sold to Jacob Ryders for $125—received payment, J. W. B.

"Let's look at that organ," said my friend as he knocked off a board from the packing case and peered inside, 'seventeen stops, eh? Rather a cheap organ at $125.'

"Oh, it's all right," said the impatient Ryders. 'Here's the invoice you see.'

"Well, I'll give you $137 50 and take the instrument."

"But I won't sell it for that," cried the excited Ryders.

"My friend showed him the ten per cent and confiscated the organ in spite of Jacob's prayers. Good bargain? Oh, I dun'no. He found afterwards that few of the stops had any effect on the inside of the instrument and that the organ was one of the $95 73 ones made by Blower & Co., Yes, I must admit he was sold, rather. I never found Ryders and have made a respectable wash-stand out of that organ. Oh, yes, *I* was the man."

Old Timber.

Probably the oldest timber in the world which has been subjected to the use of man is that found in the ancient temples of Egypt in connection with the stonework which is known to be at least four thousand years old. This, the only wood used in the construction of the temple, is in the form of ties, holding the end of one stone to another at its upper surface. When two blocks were laid in place, an excavation about an inch deep was made in each block, into which a tie shaped like an hourglass was driven. It is therefore very difficult to force any stone from its position. The ties appear to have been of the tamarisk or shittem wood, of which the ark was constructed, a sacred tree in ancient Egypt and now very rarely found in the valley of the Nile. The dovetailed ties are just as sound now as on the day of their insertion. Although fuel is extremely scarce in the country, these bits of wood are not large enough to make it an object with the Arabs to heave off layer after layer to obtain them. Had they been of bronze half the old temples would have been destroyed years ago, so precious would they have been for various purposes.

Nicodemus Dodge.

When I was a boy in a printing office in Missouri, a loose-jointed, long-legged towheaded, jeans-clad, countrified cub of about sixteen lounged in one day, and without removing his hand from the depths of his trousers pockets, or taking off his faded ruin of a slouch hat, whose broken brim hung limp and ragged about his ears like a bug-eaten cabbage leaf, stared indifferently around then leaning his hip against the editor's table, crossed his mighty brogans, aimed at a distant fly from a crevice in his upper tooth, laid him low, and said with composure;

"Wha's the boss?"

"I am the boss," said the editor, following this curious bit of architecture wonderingly along up to its clock face with his eye.

"Don't want anybody fur to learn the business, 'tain't likely?"

"Well, I don't known. Would you like to learn it?"

"Pap's so po' he can't run me no', so I want to git a show som'ers if I can: 'tain't no difference what—I'm strong and hearty, and I don't turn my back on no kind of work, hard nur soft."

"Do you think you would like to learn the printing business?"

"Well, I don't re'ly k'yer a durn what I do learn, so's I git a chance to make my way, I'd jist as soon learn print'n's anything."

"Can you read?"

"Yes—middlin'."

"Write?"

"Well' I've seed people who could lay over me thar."

"Cipher?"

"Not good enough to keep store, I don't reckon, but as fur as twelve times twelve I ain't no slouch. 'Tother side of that is what gits me."

"Where is your home?"

"I'm from old Shelby."

"What's your father's religious denomination?"

"Him? Oh, he's a blacksmith."

"No, no—I don't mean his trade. What's his religious denomination?"

"Oh—I didn't understand you befo'. He's a Freemason."

"No, no—you don't get my meaning yet. What I mean is, does he belong to any church?"

"Now you're talkin'. Couldn't make out what you was trying to git through yo'head no way. B'long to a church? Why, boss, he's been the pizenest kind of a Freewil Baptis' for forty years. They aint no pizener ones'n he is. Mighty good man pap is. Everybody says that. If they say any different they wouldn't do it where I wuz—not much they wouldn't."

"What is your own religion?"

"Well, boss, you've kind o' got me thar—and yet you hain't got me so mighty much nuther. I think 't if a feller he'ps another when he's in trubble, and don't cuss, and don't do any mean things, nor nuthin' he ain't no business to do, and don't spell the Saviour's name with a little g, he ain't runnin' no res's—he's about as saift as if he belonged to church."

"But suppose he did spell it with a little g—what then?"

"Well, if he done it a purpose I reckon he wouldn't stand no chance; he ought'nt have no chance, any way, I'm most rotten certain about that."

"What is your name?"

"Nicodemus Dodge."

"I think maybe you'll do, Nicodemus. We'll give you a trial, anyway."

"All right."

"When would you like to begin?"

"Now."

So, within ten minutes after he had first glimpsed this nondescript, he was one of us, and with his coat off and hard at it.

Beyond that end of our establishment which was furtherest from the street, was a deserted garden, pathless, and thickly grown with the gloomy and villainous 'jimpson" weed and its common friend the stately sunflower. In the midst of this mournful spot was a decayed and little frame house, with but one room, one window and no ceiling. It had been a smokehouse a generation before. Nicodemus was given this lonely and ghostly den as a bed-chamber.

The village smarties recognized a treasure in Nicodemus right away—a butt to play jokes on. It was easy to see that he was inconceivably green and confiding.

George Jones had the glory of perpetrating the first joke on him. He gave him a cigar with a fire-cracker in it, and then winked to the crowd to come; the thing exploded presently and swept away the bulk of Nicodemus' eyebrow and eyelashes. He simply said:

"I consider them kind of seeg'yars dangersome," and seemed to suspect nothing.

The next evening Nicodemus waylaid George and poured a bucket of ice-water over him.

One day, while Nicodemus was in swimming, Tom McElroy "tied" his clothes. Nicodemus made a bonfire of Tom's by way of retaliation.

A third joke was played upon Nicodemus a day or two later—he walked up the middle aisle of the village church, Sunday night, with a startling hand bill pinned upon his shoulders. The joker spent the rest of the night, after church, in the cellar of a deserted house, and Nicodemus sat on the cellar-door till toward breakfast time, to make sure that the prisoner remembered that if any noise was made some rough treatment would be the consequence. The cellar had two feet of stagnant water in it; and was bottomed with six inches of soft mud.

But I wander from the point. It was the subject of skeletons that brought this boy back to my recollection. Before a long time had elapsed the village smarties began to feel an uncomfortable consciousness of not having made a very shining success of their attempts on the simpleton of "Old Shelby." Experiments grew scarce and chary. Now the young doctor came to the rescue. There was delight and applause when he proposed to them the plan of frightening Nicodemus to death, and explained how he was going to do it. He had a noble new skeleton—the skeleton of the late and only local celebrity, Jimmy Finn, the village drunkard—a grisly piece of property he had bought of Jimmy Finn himself, at auction, for fifty dollars, under great competition, when Jimmy lay very sick in the tanyard a fortnight before his death. The fifty dollars had gone promptly for whiskey, and had considerably hurried up the change of ownership in the skeleton. The doctor would put Jimmy Finn's skeleton in Nicodemus' bed.

This was done—about half-past ten in the evening. About Nicodemus' usual bedtime—midnight—the village jokers came creeping stealthily through the jimpson weeds and sunflowers toward the lonely frame den. They reached the window and peeped in. There sat the long-legged pauper on his bed, in a very short shirt and no more. He was dangling his legs contentedly back and forth, and wheezing the music of "Camptown Races" out of a paper-overlaid comb which he was pressing against his mouth; by him lay a new jewsharp, a new top, a solid india-rubber ball, a handful of painted marbles, five pounds of 'store' candy and a well-gnawed slab of gingerbread as big and thick as a volume of sheet music. He had sold the skeleton to a traveling quack for three dollars, and was enjoying the result.

The Sound of Thunder.

A remarkable feature of the storm is the thunder, corresponding, of course, on the large scale, to the snap of an electric spark. Here we are on comparatively sure ground, for sound is very much more thoroughly understood than is electricity. We speak habitually and without exaggeration of the crash of thunder, the rolling of thunder, and of a peal of thunder; and various other terms will suggest themselves to you as being aptly employed in different cases. All of these are easily explained by known properties of sound. The origin of the sound is, in all cases to be looked for in the instantaneous and violent dilatation of the air along the track of the lightning flash, partly, no doubt, due to the disruptive effects of electricity, but mainly due to the excessive rise of temperature which renders the air for a moment so brilliantly incandescent. There is thus an extremely sudden compression of the air all round the track of the spark, and a less sudden, but still rapid, rush of the air into the partial vacuum which it produces. Thus the sound wave produced must at first be of the nature of a bore or a breaker. But as such a state of motion is unstable, after proceeding a moderate distance the sound becomes analogous to other loud but less violent sounds, such as those of the discharge of guns. Were there few clouds, were the air of nearly uniform density, and the flash a short one, this would completely describe the phenomenon, and we should have a thunder crash or thunder clap, according to the greater or less proximity of the seat of discharge. But as has long been well known not merely clouds, but surfaces of separation of masses of air of different density, such as constantly occur in thunder storms, reflect vibrations in the air; and thus we may have many successive echoes, prolonging the original sound. But there is another cause often more efficient than these. When the flash is a long one, all its parts being nearly equi-distant from the observer, he hears the sound from all these parts simultaneously; but if its parts be at very different distances from him, he hears successively the sounds from portions farther and farther distant from him. If the flash be much zigzagged, long portions of its course may run at one and the same distance from him, and the sound from these arrive simultaneously at his ear. Thus we have no difficulty in accounting for the rolling and peaing of thunder. It is, in fact, a mere consequence, sometimes of the reflection of sound, sometimes of the finite velocity with which it is propagated. The usual rough estimate of five seconds to a mile is near enough to the truth for all ordinary calculation of the distance of a flash from the observer. The extreme distance at which thunder is heard is not great, when we consider the frequent great intensity of the sound. No trustworthy observation gives in general more than about nine or ten miles, though there are cases in which it is possible that it may have been heard fourteen miles off. But the discharge of a single cannon is often heard at fifty miles, and the noise of a siege or naval engagement has certainly been heard at a distance of much more than 100 miles. There are two reasons for this—the first depends upon the extreme suddenness of the production of thunder; the second, and perhaps the more effective, on the excessive variations of density in the atmosphere, which are invariably associated with a thunderstorm. In certain cases thunder has been propagated, for moderate distances from its apparent source, with a velocity far exceeding that of ordinary sounds. This used to be attributed to the extreme suddenness of its production; but it is not easy, if we adopt this hypothesis, to see why it should not occur in all cases. Sir W. Thompson has supplied a very different explanation, which requires no unusual velocity of sound, because it asserts the production of the sound simultaneously at all parts of the air between the ground and the cloud from which the lightning is discharged.

Blue-Tinted Paper.

The origin of blue-tinted paper came about by a mere slip of the hand. The wife of William East an English paper maker, accidently let a blue-bag fall into one of the vats of pulp. The workmen were astonished when they saw the peculiar color of the paper, while Mr. East was highly incensed at what he considered a grave pecuniary loss. His wife was so much frightened that she would not confess her agency in the matter. After storing the damaged paper for four years, Mr. East sent it to his agent at London, with instructions to sell it for what it would bring. The paper was accepted as a "purposed novelty," and was disposed of at quite an advance over the market price. Mr. East was astonished at receiving an order from his agent for another large invoice of the paper. He was without the secret and found himself in a dilemma. Upon mentioning it to his wife, she told him about the accident. He kept the secret, and the demand for the novel paper far exceeded his ability to supply it.

Why?

Why do women always step off horse cars facing the wrong way?

Why do women always—particularly those who hate each other most—kiss when they meet?

Why do Germans with the most unpronounceable names drink less beer than plain Yankee John Smiths?

Why are the wooden forks one finds in restaurant horse-radish pots invariably bereft of at least one time?

Why are blood-curling stories of vice, crime and suffering most eagerly read by people whose sensibilities are so delicate that they couldn't see a fly hurt?

Why do people who knows the least about newspapers alway shed the most advice for the editor's benefit.

The Choice of Food.

First, as regards butcher's meat, attention to the following simple directions will aid the housewife in deciding upon that all-important point—its freshness. All lean meat, when fresh, shows a deep purplish red tinge with a bloom over it on the outside of the muscle, and a paler vermilion red with just a shade of purple in the cut surface. Mutton lean should be quite even in hue, and have no flavor whatever of tallow; beef lean may be a little marbled with fat, but it must have no flavor of suet. The surface of the meat must be quite dry, even a cut scarcely wetting the finger, and the substance moderately soft, but at the same time so elastic that no mark is left after a pressure from the finger. Keeping the meat for a day or two in the larder should make no difference as regards this. Then, there should be very little odor in a single joint of meat; it should not waste much in cooking, and when brought to table roasted, should retain its gravy well until the knife causes it to gush out in a rich, appetizing stream, full of inviting scent and flavor. This is particularly the case with mutton, and for ascertaining its value, is the easiest test we know of. But, generally, for all meat, a good test is to push a clean knife up to the hilt into its substance. In good, fresh meat the resistance is uniform, but when some parts are softer than others we may be quite sure that putrefaction has set in. The smell of the knife is also a good aid—and this, by the way, is always useful in choosing a ham; for, by pushing a knife deep in, withdrawing it and smelling it, one can tell whether the flavor is very salt or the contrary. As regards fat. The raw fat of beef should be of a slightly yellow color, like fresh butter; that of mutton should be very white. Lamb and veal should also have very white and translucent fat, whilst the lean of both should be pale, but perfectly evenly tinted.

A young and therefore tender fowl may be known before plucking by the largeness of the feet and the leg joints and after plucking a thin neck and violet thighs may be taken as invariable signs of age and toughness, especially in turkeys and fowls. The age of ducks and geese is tested in a different manner—that is, by their beak, the lower part of which breaks away quite easily when they are young. One of the chief and most objectionable drawbacks to an old fowl, duck or goose, is the rank and disagreeable savor. Young birds of the gallinaceous tribe may be known by their undeveloped spurs, and young partridges by the pointed long wing feathers, which grow rounded at the tip with age. In the case of fish, many people trust to the sense of smell; but this is not always to be depended upon, as it may be deceived by the use of ice. The best tests of freshness are the fullness of the eyeballs and the bright pink hue of the gills when raw, and when cooked the firmness of the flesh, which in the case of stale fish is flabby and stringy, even if preserved by cold from visible putrefaction. The cheapest sorts of fish are best to buy, for when any kind is cheapest it is sure to be most plentiful, in fullest season, and therefore most wholesome.

Hereward.

He was a younger brother of the Earl of Mercia and devoted to the Saxon cause. At one time, when the fens and lake were invested by the conquering army of William, the latter commenced making a road from Aldreth for himself and his army to reach Ely. The marsh was only twelve miles wide at the point, but the road was not constructed on scientific principles, and it gave way while the greater portion of his army were marching over it, causing fearful loss of life in the deep fen. The King afterward mustered another army at Aldreth, and compelled the fishermen to collect immense stacks of brush-wood, which, of course, would afford the foundation for a fine road. Hereward disguised himself as a fisherman, and was the most active worker in the King's employ, but he managed to set fire to the vast pile and escaped to the Isle, where his fellows were. Shortly after this the Earl of East Angles raised an army to fight the King, from whom he had received much kindness; but he was joined by the islanders, and the King did what we wonder he had forborne doing at an earlier period—he confiscated the estates of the monastery that lay on the mainland; and while Hereward was away leading an expedition at some distance for foraging, the monks gave one thousand marks to have their lands restored and allowed the King's troops to enter their stronghold. Hereward never submitted; but, though he could not expect such clemency, he lost neither his life nor his liberty, nor even his lands. These continued till comparatively recent times in the hands of his decendants, who founded the families of Rullos, Fitzgilbert and Wake.

Use of Evergreens.

No surburban or country residence can be considered complete without its surroundings of beautiful trees. Evergreens should be extensively empioyed, because they add greatly to the beauty of the surrounding scenery in the most gloomy part of the year; but they should never be employed to the exclusion of the deciduous trees and shrubs. Extensive drives and walks are often bordered with evergreen trees; but usually this displays bad taste, inasmuch as the yield within such close lines of dense foliage becomes monotonous, and the eye experiences satiety instead of pleasing variety. With deciduous trees the most charming change is continually going on; from the bursting of the buds in the spring is one continual progressive advance from day to day.

It Shall be Done.

A department clerk having to solicit a favor of his chief, who is horribly deaf, asks an audience of the great man, and on being ushered into his presence shrieks:

"I am glad, sir, to see that your deafness has almost entirely disappeared."

"Hey?" says the great man, putting his hand to his ear.

"I am glad, sir, to see that your deafness has almost entirely disappeared," bellows the clerk.

The great man puts his hand down from his ear and shoves a pencil and a pad of paper over to the clerk.

The clerk hesitates a moment, but then resolutely writes: "I am glad sir, to see that your deafness has almost entirely disappeared."

The great man reads, smiles a beatific smile and says warmly:

"Thanks! It has! And now my dear young friend, what can I do for you: Name the thing, and it shall be done."

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1880.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL
Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at
$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square....	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
¼ column...	2 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column...	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	35 00
1 column...	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.
Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Rev. Samuel Smith and Rev. W. H. Hartman, Preachers.

Rev. W. H. Hartman will preach next Sunday evening.

Sunday School, 2 P. M.—D. L. Zerby, supt.

Methodist.

Rev. J. Benson Akers, Preacher-in-charge.

Sunday School at 1½ P. M.—Dav. Kimport, supt

Reformed.

Rev. C. W. E. Siegel, Pastor.

English preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday evening.

United Brethren.

Rev. L. M. Gates, Preacher-in-charge.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—Preaching in Millheim next unday afternoon and in Aaronsburg in the evening.

United Sunday School.

Meets at 9 A. M.—F. D. Luse, supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 455, I. O. O. F. meets in heir hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening. Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
A. O. DEININGER, Sec. R. A. BUMILLER, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 9½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. ZERBY, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.,

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. WALTER, Sec. B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
F. P. OTTO, Sec., J. F. HANTER, Pres't.

Official Director

Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Mondays of January, April, August and November.

President Judge—Hon. Chas. A. Mayer, Lock Haven.
Additional Law Judge—Hon. John H. Orvis, Bellefonte.
Associate Judges—Hons. Samuel Frank, John Dixon.
Prothonotary—J. C. Harper.
Register of Wills and Clerk of O. C.—W. E. Barchfield.
Recorder of Deeds, &c.—William A. Tobias.
District Attorney—David F. Fortney.
Sheriff—John Spangler.
Treasurer—Adam Yearick.
County Surveyor—Joseph Devling.
Coroner—Dr. Joseph Adams.
County Commissioners—Andrew Gregg, George Swab, Jacob Dunkle.
Clerk to County Commissioners—Henry Beck.
Attorney to County Commissioners—C. M. Bower.
Janitor of the Court House—Bartrim Galbraith.
County Auditors—James T. Stewart, George R. Williams, Thomas B. Jamison.
Jury Commissioners—John Shannon, David W. Kline.
Superintendent of Public Schools—Prof. Henry Meyer.

BALANCE OF PARTIES.

The official result of the popular vote for president is given as follows: Garfield, 4,439,415; Hancock, 4,436,014; Weaver, 3 5,729; Dow, 9,644; scattering, 1,792. Total vote, 9,192,594. Garfield's plurality over Hancock 3,401. A comparison of these figures with the returns of 1876 shows that both parties have increased their vote but the republicans in a greater degree. In 1876 the democratic vote was 4,275,590; and the republican vote, 4,033,665. The democratic majority of 250,000 in 1876 has disappeared and the republicans have raised their minority to a plurality of 3,400.

While Garfield remains a minority president by 314,000 votes the scales between the two parties are so evenly balanced that on a direct vote for president a change of less than two thousand in more than 9,000,000 ballots would have turned the scale in favor of the democrats. These figures show that the republican party have little cause to exult over their victory or to indulge in any illusion over a long continuance of power, when a handful of ballots will turn the scale. If this result shows how precarious political power is in this country it affords a warning of the danger that lies in a close vote and of the greater necessity to protect the ballot from invasion and fraud. In 1876 the republicans were defeated but a close vote gave the temptation and the opportunity to fraudulently and violently reverse the decision of the people, and thus produce a crisis that threatened the peace of the nation. Fortunately this danger has been averted in the present contest but it is impressive with warnings to statesmen and legislators to provide for the contingencies of the future. The electoral system which was bad in its origin has been perverted from its design and is rejected by the common sense of the people. Hence it has become the immediate and imperative duty of congress to inaugurate a change that will be in harmony with the public demands. There is time between this and the next presidential election to remove the cumbrous and absurd electoral machinery and substitute a simple and direct vote of the people for president.—*Patriot.*

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

Both houses of congress met at Washington on Monday. At 12 o'clock Mr. Wheeler called the senate to order when prayer was delivered by Chaplain Bullock. James L. Pugh was sworn in as Senator for Alabama, and Joseph E. Brown, as Senator for Georgia. The Credentials of George F. Edmonds, Senator-elect from Vermont, were also read. After some prelimenary business the President's message was read and ordered to be printed.

The house met with 227 members, a full quorum. Several resolutions and bills were introduced, relating to the tariff, our treaty with China and certain abuses in the Post Office Department. Mr. Bicknell tried to get before the house the senate joint resolution prescribing the method of counting the electorial votes, but objection was raised.

The death of E. W. Farr, of New York, was announced, and the house adjourned as a mark of respect.

HON. ABRAM S. HEWITT indignantly denies that such a friendship existed between General Garfield and himself as to warrant the charge of personal treachery towards Garfield in his connection with the Morey letter. In a letter to the *Nation* Mr. Hewitt says that in a speech in congress on the 23d of February, 1879, he expressed such an opinon of Garfield as must have served any ties of friendship that might have existed between them, and in which he gave the reasons why the mere personal denial of any matter on the part of Garfield would not be conclusive to him. Mr. Hewitt denies that he advised the publication of the Morey letter and expresses the hope that the author of the forgery may be hunted down.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. Dec. 4th, 1880.

Both the principal parties are represented here at this time—the Saturday before the assembling of Congress—by men supposed to know the intentions of their associates, as to the business of the coming session. All that is said indicates a session from which political discussions will be wholly excluded. If any slippery tonged Democrot or irrepressible Republican shall drop into political debate he will be ignored by the rest. Business, and not partisan politics will rule.

Mr. Hayes has taken such extraordinary means to keep his message secret—bringing to this city from Chicago, the agent of the Western Press Association for consultation—that credit is given by some to a report lately set afloat that the message is so much as President elect Garfield's. The report mentioned was first published in the Baltimore *Sun*, and in the late visit of Garfield to this city was said to have been in compliance with a request of Mr. Hayes, who wished to consult him. The message will be published on Monday, and I think it not unlikely that "feelers" from Garfield may be detected in it by careful students.

An unnecessary amount of illfeeling among officers exists just now. The uncertain mind of Mr. Hayes will not permit him to settle the question whether or not certain high military officers shall be retained. He raises the question, gets the officers by the ears, and exercises that policy of amiable inactivity, for which he has become noted. In the same way he neglects to appoint a Chief of the Signal Service Bureau in place of the late General Meyer, and the result is that half a dozen officers are quarreling over it.

In three of the states in which Senators are to be elected this winter, there seems to have been a decision made in advance of the meetings of the Legislatures, if reports brought to this city by Congressmen can be relied upon. These States are Tennessee, from which State, I am glad to be informed, that Bailey, the present Senator, will be re-elected. Maine, which will send Hamlin again, and Michigan, where Ex-Governor Bagley's election is thought to be reasonably certain. Probably none of these States would do better, unless, in Maine and Michigan, if the Democratic party had control of the Legislature.

Commissioner Raum, estimates Internal Revenue receipts for the present fiscal year—June, 1880, to June, 1881—at $35,000,000, being twelve millions more than was received last year, and twenty millions more than the estimates of last year. The Commissioner recommends that the stamp tax on matches, bank checks and patent medicines be abolished. Together they brought in last year about eleven millions.

CARROLL.

News Miscellany.

HUNG BY A MOB.

NASHVILLE December 2.—Dan Smith, colored, who attempted to ravish a young white girl in Giles county some time ago was to-day sentenced to twenty-one years in the penitentiary at Pulaska, for assault with intent to commit murder. As soon as the verdict was found a mob rushed into the court room overpowered the sheriff and posse, seized Smith and dragged him to the street where hundreds of people joined the mob which took him to a bridge and hung him until he was dead. The mob came from the vicinity where the crime was committed by Smith.

All the mail routes in Pennsylvania are to be let the coming winter for four years from July 1st to June 30th, 1885.

A magistrate in Butler, Pa., united in marriage Nelson Dorsey, colored, and Mrs. Margaret Adams, white, also C. Allen, colored, and Miss Chandler, white. Mrs. Adams owns a farm, and is worth $14,000.

A FEMALE CONSTABLE.—Mrs. Lilly Wells, a former resident of Huntingdon county, was recently elected constable of Calver township, Missouri, by the handsome majority of 139 over her male opponent.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—Last Sunday week, Jacob Fenstermaker, a farmer of Mifflin twp., Lycoming, had his nose partly kicked off and his upper jaw broken by one of his horses. At last accounts he was doing well.

The cost of building a passenger car for the Pennsylvania railroad company at Altoona is $5,500, and that corporation has erected about 100 during the past year.

A LONG WHEELBARROW RIDE.—On Thanksgiving day Edward Keat, to pay an election bet, wheeled Wm. Fessler on a wheelbarrow from Williamsport to Muncy, a distance of fourteen miles. Most of the journey was made on the ice on the canal.

AN OIL TOWN BURNED.—On the 24th ult., Coleville, an oil town ten miles southwest of Bradford, McKean, was partially destroyed by fire, which broke out in a gambling establishment. Thirty five houses were consumed, mostly business places. $35,000 is the estimated loss.

IT is said that Mr. Hayes will not be a candidate for anything after the Fourth of March, but will retire on his savings and "take a little needed rest." What has he been doing for four years but making excursions and attending cattle shows? There has been no president upon whom the cares of his station have fallen so lightly. The people are likely to give Mr. Hayes a long rest.

Samuel S. Barber, Esq., one of Mifflinburg's most prominent citizens, died very suddenly last Sunday night. A post mortem proved that a diseased liver was the primary cause, but death was hastened by a wound received in the knee about three weeks previously. He was in the 62d year of his age. He was a member of the Buffalo Presbyterian church for 36 years, and has been a ruling elder for about 9 years. He was a conscientious Christian, and an ardent temperance advocate.—*Telegraph.*

IMPORTANT TO ODD FELLOWS.—At the last session of the Supreme Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, the work of the order was completely revised. The unwritten work is changed in certain matters, and other reforms introduced that will make the initiatory and degree work less cumbersome. We may be permitted to outline these changes which are ordered to go into effect in all the lodges on the 1st day of January next. In the subordinate lodges there will be three instead of five degrees. Those who now have the 1st and 2d will rank as first degree members; those who have the 3d and 4th will rank as second degree members; and 5th degree of old work will rank as third degree in the new. There is one degree in Rebekah, and three Encampment degrees.

The Wellsboro *Agitator* has an item which reads as follows: "One day recently a party of three gentlemen seeing a dog chase a deer a short distance below Elkland, and thinking it offered a capital opportunity for sport, put a fresh dog upon the trail and separated to watch results. Not long afterward one of the party saw the deer and dog coming and secreted himself in a small clump of willows. On they came, directly towards his place of concealment, and as the deer bounded over him he reached up and caught it by the fore legs and, with the assistance of the dog, held it there until the rest of the party arrived and the deer's throat was cut. The captor was heard to remark afterward that 'splinters and twigs flew in a perfect shower' about his head, but he was not much injured. The prize was found to be a yearling. Had it been full-grown he would probably have glad to release his hold long before assistance arrived."

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The Golden Elixir of Life. Wonderful Cures.

If you have Consumption, and would know that your cough can be made loose and easy—Hectic Fever and Night Sweats checked in 24 hours; Inflammation taken out of the lungs and air passages at once; that you can be made to gain 3 to 5 pounds of healthy flesh per week; if you have any Chronic Disease, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sick Hesdache, Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhoea, loss of sexual power in either sex from any canse; if you have any form of nervous weakness, losing flesh or wasting away, and would know of an immediate relief and certain cure for many of the severest cases in a short time, a new method with new agents to fatten every body, invigorate and make strong and healthy the most hopeless cases, cut this out and write at once for particulars to B. S. DISPENSARY, Berrien Springs, Mich. ly

NOTICE.

Those of our readers desiring steady and profitable employment, or valuable reading matter cheap for 1881, should send 15 cents to the FRANK LESLIE PUBLISHING CO., 15 Dey St. New York, for a complete set of their publications and Illustrated Catalogue, containing list of premiums, &c., or $1.50 for a complete a tent's outfit of 12 beautiful chromos and our Premium Book of Valuable Information, containing over 500 pages, with sample copies of all our publications, &c. See advertisement in another column.

An active agent wanted in every town—twenty to thirty dollars can be made weekly. Their Illustrated Publications with their new Premiums, take at sight.

Do not delay if you wish to secure your territory.

Address **Frank Leslie Publishing Co.,** 15 Dey St., New York.

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of the subscriber about two miles east of Rebersburg, on or about the last of Sept. 1880, a red heifer, white along the belly, white spots at head and a cut in right ear. No other marks. The owner is requested to pay expenses and take the same away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.
Dec. 9th, 2m. WM. KREAMER.

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1880-1. 1880-1.

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I have a very large stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, Slippers & Ladies WALKING SHOES,
just opened up for Spring and Summer wear. My stock is as cheap as it was a year ago, because I bought it for cash before the advance. I am the only shoe dealer in Lock Haven that buys for cash & pays no rent where-fore I can sell you a better article for the same money than any dealer in the city. Give me a call and you will be convinced that your place to buy is

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Omnibus to all trains.

W. TELER, Proprietor.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov 27th, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

	WESTWARD.		
ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia		11 55 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg		4 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport		8 40 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore.		9 03 a. m.
"	" Lock Haven.		9 40 a. m.
"	" Renovo		11 05 a .m
"	arr. at Erie		7 45 p. m.
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves Philadelphia		9 00 a. m.
"	" Harrisburg		12 15 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport		3 15 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven.		4 20 p. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia		12 20 p. m.
"	Harrisburg		4 00 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport		7 55 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven		9 10 p. m.
	EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EXP.	leaves Lock Haven..		7 05 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore..		7 37 a. m.
"	" Williamsport..		8 20 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg...		12 05 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia.		3 45 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS	leaves Lock Haven..		11 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport		12 25 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg ..		3 40 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia		6 35 p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Renovo		9 00 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven		10 10 p. m.
"	" Williamsport		11 30 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg		3 00 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia		7 05 a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport		12 15 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg		3 15 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia		7 05 a. m.

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R. at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

	WESTWARD.	1.	3.	5.
LEAVE		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Montandon		7 00	2 00	6 20
Lewisburg	Arrive	7 15	2 10	6 35
Lewisburg	Leave	7 15	2 20	
Fair Ground		7 20	2 30	
Biehl		7 39	2 40	
Vicksburg		7 35	2 48	
Mifflinburg	Arrive	7 50	3 05	
Mifflinburg	Leave	7 50	3 15	
Millmont		8 10	3 35	
Laurelton		8 20	3 50	
Coburn		9 30		
Arrive at Spring Mills		10 00		
	EASTWARD.	2.	4.	6.
LEAVE		A. M.	A. M.	P. M
Spring Mills			10 29	
Coburn			10 45	
Laurelton			11 55	4 05
Millmont			12 05	4 20
Mifflinburg	Arrive		12 30	4 40
Mifflinburg	Leave		12 30	4 50
Vicksburg			12 45	5 05
Biehl			12 52	5 13
Fair Ground			1 02	5 23
Lewisburg	Arrive		1 10	5 30
Lewisburg	Leave	6 25	1 20	5 45
Arr. at Montandon		6 50	1 30	6 00

Nos. 1 & 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road.

Nos. 3 & 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 & 6 with Fast Line west.

An Omnibus will run between Lewisburg and Montandon, to convey passengers to and from Pacific Express east on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

The regular Railroad Tickets will be honored between these two points.

DOMESTIC

IT STANDS at THE HEAD

SO LIGHT
A Child can Run It.
SO SIMPLE
It Requires No Care.
SO STRONG
It Never Wears Out.

DOMESTIC

LADIES!

USE
"Domestic" Paper Fashions

1988 LADIES' POLONAISE. 9 Sizes, 30 to 46 inches. Bust Measure. Price, 55 Cents.

They are especially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire to dress well. They are unsurpassed in Style, perfect in Fit, and so simple that they are readily understood by the most inexperienced. Send 5c. for catalogue. Address,

"Domestic" Fashion Co.
NEW YORK.

PENSIONS procured for all soldiers disabled in the U. S. service from any cause, also for heirs of deceased soldiers. The slightest disability entitles to pension. PENSIONS INCREASED. The laws being more liberal now, thousands are entitled to higher rates. Bounty and new discharges procured. Those who are in doubt as to whether entitled to anything should send two 3 cent stamps for our "circular of information."

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28-3m STODDART & CO.

HALBERT E. PAINE.
Late Commissioner of Patents.
BENJ. F. GRAFTON. STORY B. LADD

PATENTS

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Practice patent law in all its branches in the Patent Office and in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United tates. Pamphlet sent free

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

BAULAND & NEWMAN,
BELLEFONTE PA.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS.

AT

THE BEE HIVE
ONE PRICE STORE.

We are now opening and displaying the Largest best and cheapest stock of goods ever offered in Centre county comprising a full line of

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, NOTIONS YARNS, BOOTS & SHOES. MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Clothing Made to Order a Speciality.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

The pubic are cordiallay invited to call and examine our stock. Remember the place
ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Respectfully Yours,

BAULAND & NEWMAN

Our Motto is: One price, the best goods, and no misrepresentation.

Great Peremtory SALE OF DRY GOODS AT COST.

F. J. TROXELL,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Agent for the closing out sale of a large and desirable assortment of

Ladies' Dress Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shawls,

all wool square & long Shawls, Broche, Paisley, and Black Cashmere Shawls, all wool & Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Suitings,

SKIRTS, CLOTHS,

Red, white and plaid Flannels, Linsey, Bleached and Unbleached as well as colored COTTON FLANNELS, DOMESTIC GOODS, Muslins, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towlings, &c.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

Tapestry, Brussels, all wool extra super Ingrain Carpets, also a fine assortment and the most beautiful designs in cheap carpets, besides Hall and Stair Carpet to match. Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window Shading and Curtin fixtures. Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon and Wool taken in exchange for goods. If you desire bargains don't forget the place,

Corner of Maine and Vesper Streets, Lock Haven, Penna.

"No lady should be without it."—*Shippensburg, (Pa.) Chronicle.*

CHEAPEST AND BEST!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE

FULL-SIZE PAPER PATERNS!

A SUPPLEMENT *will be given in every number for* 1881, *containing a full-size pattern for a lady's or child's dress. Every Subscriber will receive, during the year, twelve of these patterns, worth more alone, than the subscription price.*

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE is the *best and cheapest* of the lady's books. It gives more for the money, and combines greater merits, than any other. in short it has the

BEST STEEL ENGRAVINGS, BEST COLORED FASHIONS, BEST DRESS PATTERNS, BEST ORIGINAL STORIES, BEST WORK-TABLE PATTERNS, BEST MUSIC, Etc., Etc.

Its immense circulation and long established reputation enables its proprietor to distance all competition. In 1880 a New Feature was introduced, which will be improved on in 1881, being a series of

Splendidly Illustrated Articles.

The stories, novelets, &c. in "Peterson" are admitted to be the best published. *All the most popular female writers* contribute to it. In 1881, about 100 original stories will be given, and in addition SIX COPYRIGHT NOVELETS, by Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Jane G. Austin, Mary V. Spencer, Sidney Trevor, and that inimitable humorist, the author of "Josiah Allen's wife." The

COLORED STEEL FASHION PLATES

In "Peterson" are ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, TWICE THE USUAL SIZE, and are unequalled for beauty. They will be superbly colored. Also Household and other receipts; articles in Art Embroidery, Flower Culture; in short everything interesting to ladies.

TERMS (Always in Advance) $2.00 A YEAR.

UNPARALLELED OFFERS TO CLUBS.

2 Copies for $3.50	With a *costly steel engraving*, "GRAN' FATHER TELLS OF YORKTOWN,"
3 " " 4.50	(24 x 20) or an Illustrated Album, quarto, gilt, for getting up the Club.
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6 " " 9.00	son getting up the Club.
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FOR LARGER CLUBS STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS!

Address, post-paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Specimens sent gratis, if written for, to get up clubs with.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1880.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

"Landslide from the Cash Store Store."

We can sell you goods 20 per cent cheaper than you can buy them in Penns Valley. "Overdrawn? "No sir, not up to truth by oceans. In every day-life you find shipwrecks, who, if they have to fight the battles over again, would fight and conquer under that excelsior Banner upon whose silken folds were printed in ineffaceable letters of gold, "that, silent, solid, omnipotent monosylable, "Cash," the secret of our low prices We submit our prices below, and all we ask is a comparison with old time prices."

We do not imitate in prices but ad prices to beat solid facts."

Roasted coffee	19 cents.
Green "	16 "
Essence "	25 "
Corn Starch	9 "
Best white sugar	10 "
Good brown sugar	8 "
Rice	9 "
Ironstone china Teas	50 "
Common "	15 "
Goblets	05 "
Turkey Red Hankief	10 "
Roller Suspenders	25 "
Fire Shovels	05 "
Barkers Horse Powder	15 "
Good Syrups	11 c. qt—40 c gal
Frishmuth Smoking Tob. original	09 "
Appleton A Muslin	07½ "
Bleached "	05 to 09 "
Dress " Goods	05 "
Black Cashmere	50 "
Men's Hats	75 "
Boy's "	40 "
Men's Cardigan Jackets (lined)	1 00 "
" Gum Coats	2 00 "
" Kip Boots	2 00 "
Clares O. N. T. Machine thread	05 c or 58 " doz
12 dozen shirt buttons	05 "
14 Rows Pins	05 "
Gents Over Alls	45 "
Suit Underwear, Shirt, Drawers	60 "
School Crayon	17 "
1 qt Harrisons W. Fluid	25 "
Ladies Felt Skirts	05 "

Large assortment of Ladies Coats, and Mens Gum Boots, lower than the lowest.

The New Cash Store,

Penn Street, Millheim, Pa.

WANTED.—Good tailors, at the Bee Hive, Bellefonte.

—Folks had a pretty fair taste of sleighing for a few days last week, but it is all played out again.

—For your Gloves, Underwear, Shirts, Neckties and Boots, go to the Bee Hive, in Bellefonte.

—The big hog "Pedro", at Watsontown, which was butchered on Thanksgiving, weighed only 776 pounds.

—James C. Condo will offer a valuable home at public sale, on the premises in Georges Valley, Friday, 24, inst.

—Headquarters for Bargains is Bauland & Newman's Bee Hive One Price Store, Bellefonte, Pa.

—Whoever lost that good, heavy, left-handed woolen mitten on Monday morning can have it free of charge by calling at the Journal office.

—The job work done in the Journa Office will compare well with any work done elsewhere and the prices are remarkably low. Give us a call.

—Just the thing for this inclement season is one of Lewin's suits. He sells absolutely cheaper than any clothing house in Centre county. 2t

—Quite a variety of weather within the past week. A little snow, some rain, a day or so of beautiful sunshine and then again very cold.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

The Bee Hive Store, Bellefonte, Pa., has an immense variety of goods suitable for Holiday presents, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

—The centre of attraction in Bellefonte, at this festive season of the year, is Lewin's Philadelphia Branch Clothing Emporium, where immense quantities of clothing are sold all the time at the lowest possible prices. 2t.

—After considerable wrangling about the matter it is at last agreed by all concerned, directly and indirectly, that the JOURNAL STORE is the boss place in Penns Valley for Holiday goods. Just the place to buy your presents.

—A dear little deer came to pay its respects to Mr. Freeman Luse, at the planing mill behind the Evangelical church last Saturday. The innocent little creature gamboled and frisked around for some time, knowing no doubt that Freeman would not be so cruel as to do it any harm.

—Please call and examine our stock. Our motto is—"*One price, and that the very lowest, and no misrepresentations.*"

The public's obedient servants,
BAULAND & NEWNAN
Bee Hive Store,
Bellefonte, Pa.

—A WEEK OF JUBILEE.—A Musical Convention will be held in St. Peters Reformed Church, Rebersburg, commencing Monday evening, December 27th, 1880, under the direction of Prof. J. A. Weaver. The Convention will close with a Grand Concert, on New Years Evening. Concert also on Friday evening, Dec. 31st. All lovers of music are cordially invited to attend. Singers from a distance will be entertained free of charge.

Convention Tickets	50 cents.
Concert Tickets	25 cents.

Children under 12 years, half price.

A. N. KORMAN,
J. B. KREAMER,
W. M. LANDIS. } *Committee.*

—CHEAPER than ever, Fancy Alpaca for 6 cents a yard, at the Bee Hive in Bellefonte.

—Remember the Holiday season is about opening and the Journal Store on Main Street is the place to get the Finest and cheapest Novelties.

—If you are blessed with this world's good you can earn a world of gratitude and blessing by making a Christmas present to some poor neighbor, of a good warm suit of clothing, such as you can get for almost nothing, at Lewin's Philadelphia Branch Store, Bellefonte, Pa. 2t

—LADIE'S Misses' and Childrens' Furs at a great bargain, at the Bee Hive in Bellefonte.

HOLD ON AND LISTEN!—J. Willis Musser is on the road again buying up Calves and Poultry, for which he pays the very highest market price and the solid cash. This is an announcement worth your attention. tf

—The new Christ's Reformed Church at Madisonburg will be dedicated to the Triune God, Sunday, January 9th next. Divine Services will begin on Monday morning, January 3rd. and will continue during the week, mornings and evenings. Ministers from a distance will be present to officiate. The christian public is cordially invited to attend.

W. M. LANDIS, Pastor.

ATTENTION!

Mr. MICHAEL LAMEY'S gunsmith-shop, on Penn Street, Millheim is the place for the Finest Single and Double Barrel Guns, which will be sold at the lowest price. Also a full stock of ammunition for sale.

Repairing of any kind promptly and cheaply done.

A liberal patronage is respectfully requested. 4t

—REPORT OF MILLHEIM GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR THE WEEK ENDING Dec. 3rd 1880.

No. of pupils, males—23, females—21 Total—44. No. of pupils admitted, males—1, females—3. Total—4. No. attending, males—20, females—17, Total—36. Average attendance, males—17, females—13. Total—30. Per cent. of attendance, males—85, females—75. Total—81. No. of pupils tardy, males—16, females—14. Total—30. No. of Visitors—6.

During the week I overheard some of our business men complaining that there were too many boys loafing in the stores during the evenings, and that they could not see why parents did not keep them at home at their books, instead of having them out and engaged in using vulgar language. This should be sufficient to induce all to at least *try* and prevent the evil. Again I say come and visit us.

D. L. ZERBY,
Teacher.

—LADIE'S Coats and Dolmans in great variety, less than elsewhere, at the Bee Hive in Bellefonte.

—The Centre County Teachers' Institute will again hold its annual convention in the Court House, Bellefonte, commencing Tuesday evening, Dec. 28th, and closing Friday evening Dec. 31st. Prof. Angell, late of the Shippensburg state normal school, Prof. D. M. Wolf, of Spring Mills, Miss Florence Chidester, of Syracuse, N. Y. and C. L. Gramley, will be the stars of the first magnitude, while the lesser lights will be more numerous. We are glad to see that our young friend J. R. VanOrmer is to deliver a lecture on a very good, practical and comprehensive subject, viz: "The Work, Worker and Reward."

We wish the Institute all possible success, but if we were still in the ranks we would protest, kick up a fuss, strike and possibly hurt somebody before we would consent to attend a teacher's institute during the holidays. A more unpropitious time could not be chosen.

NEWS FROM BRUSH.

We *did* have a sleigh ride already!

The Stroheckers seem to be our most successful Nimrods thus far; they brought home three very fine deer, as a reward for their skill in hunting.

Mr. Philip Gramley slaughters five porkers to-day, (7th) whose aggregate weight is estimated at from 1900 to 2000 pounds. Let some one try to beat Philip.

Mr. H. G. Royer thrashed over 800 bushels of wheat from an ordinary four horse farm. Not bad.

We do not know of any serious accident since our pavements are in such an unpleasant condition, but we do know that several folks brought forth considerable merriment.

W. H. Leitzell, Geo. Brachbill and Roland Moyer, while returning home from Madisonburg, where they were attending a protracted meeting, were very unfortunate, and yet *glicklich*. They traveled in a buggy whose parts differed very much from those of the "*Wonderful One Hoss Shay*" as far as durability is concerned. One of the axle-trees broke, at which the horse took fright—became unmanageable—precipitated the boys into the mud and fence corners—and had things all his own way, until the buggy was a complete wreck. None seriously hurt.

QUIS?

FLANNELS, Blankets, Cloths, Quilts of every description at the Bee Hive in Bellefonte.

"Centenary" Sunday-School Convention.

The Centre County Sunday-School Association will hold its Twelfth Annual Meeting in a "Centenary" Convention, in the Presbyterian Church, Bellefonte, on Friday and Saturday, December 17 and 18, 1880.

PROGRAMME.

Friday Morning, December 17th.

9:30 Devotional exercises.

10 Address of Welcome, by Gen. James A. Beaver.

Response, by the President.

10:30 I. SUNDAY SCHOOL MANAGEMENT. (a) *What necessary.* (b) *How provided.* (c) *How executed.*

II II. THE CHIEF END TO BE SOUGHT IN ALL SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK. (a) *Defined.* (b) *How best attained.* (c) *What lack we yet in this work?*

Friday Afternoon.

1:30 Praise Meeting

2 III. SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTRUCTIONS. (a) *Qualifications of Instructors.* (b) *How secured.* (c) *How made most effective.*

3:30 IV. OUR HOPE FOR MORE SPIRITUAL RESULTS. (a) *Upon what it rests.* (b) *How strengthend.* (c) *How to be realized.* (d) *What more can we do in this behalf?*

On each of the principal topics introductory addresses will be given by Rev. JOHN H. VINCENT, D. D., of New York, Chairman of the International Lesson Committee, to be followed with voluntary discussions and written questions by delegates. The exercises will be interspersed with music.

Friday Evening.

7 Service of Song.

7:30 Lecture by Dr. Vincent. Subject: *Modern Sunday-School Ideas.*

Satu day Morning, Dec. 18th 1880.

9. Prayer and Praise.

9:30 Business meetigg.

10:30 Work Talks and Farewell Words.

It is earnestly requested that *all* the delegates attend the business meeting.

AUSTIN CURTIN, *President.*
CLEMENT DALE *Secretary.*
ALFRED NICHOLLS, *Treasurer.*
Rev. S. E. FURST, Rev. JAS. M SMITH. S. D. GRAY, H. L. HARVEY, GEO. S. GRAY and J. WESLEY GEHART, *Executive Committee.*

—Go to the Bee Hive in Bellefonte and get a good warm suit of clothing made to order.

—Honesty is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a genuine preparation, an unequalled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to all others in the market. Trial proves it.

AN IMPORTANT SUNDAY SCHOOL DAY.

Only one day of the kind for Bellefonte since 1870. In some respects different and it is hoped also better than any Sunday School day yet enjoyed in Centre County. For the first time Rev. John H. Vincent, D. D., of New York, Chairman of the International Sunday School Committee will be present to give us his best services throughout that day. Not only Sunday School workers, but all of us alike need the benefit that will be offered on *Friday, Dec. 17th*, by the County S. S. Association. One third of the population of Centre County is outside of the Bible School on the Lord's day.

More than one half of the precious souls living among us are yet unsaved, "having no hope and without God in the world." It is certain that these thousands will remain away from the Savior as long as they live uninterested in "the truth as it is in Jesus." By united Christian effort, we must seek to interest them "in the Word of Life." Laborers together with God," is it saying too much that we ought at least to devote *one day* in united and prayerful consultation over these momentous interests. Let us then come together thus that we may go forth and work together more intelligently, more devotedly and more effectively in efforts to bring to the Savior these thousands unsaved in Centre county.

Dec. 1880. C.

MAKE FRIENDS.—Life is very critical. Any word may be our last. Any farewell, even amid glee and merriment, may be forever. If this truth were but burnt into our consciousness, and if ruled as a deep conviction and real power in our lives, would it not give a new meaning to our human relationship? Would it not make us far more tender than we sometimes are? Would it not oftentimes put a rein upon our rash and impetuous speech? Would we carry in our hearts the miserable suspicions and jealousies that now so often embitter the fountains of our lives? Would we be so impatient of the faults of others? Would we allow trival misunderstandings to build up a wall between us and those who ought to stand very close to us? Would we keep alive petty quarrels year after year, which a manly word any day would compose? Would we pass old friends or neighbors on the street without recognition, because of some real or fancied slight, some wounding of pride, or some ancient grudge? Or would we be so chary of the kind words, our commendations, our sympathy, our comfort, when weary hearts all about us are breaking for just such expressions of interest or appreciation as we have in our power to give?—*Ex.*

Kansas Constitutional Amendment Jubilee.

Kansas is legally redeemed from the curse of the liquor business.

What Kansas has done, Pennsylvania can do.

The Pennsylvania Constitutional Amendment Association, invites all christian people and all philanthropists of the State, to hold a thanksgiving service some time during the last week in December. Let the Pastors preach and the people rejoice with thanksgiving that the enemy of all good is cast down and the way of the gospel prepared. The redemption of Kansas is a promise of the redemption of every State, and of the United States. Let the pastors and people of every location adopt their own method of celebrating the Jubilee.

Write to the Secretary for Petitions for the Amenement.

Daniel Agnew, *Pres.*
Elliow E. Swift, *Treas.*
D. L. Starr, *Sec.*,
Robella, P. O.
Allegheny County, Pa.

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce a gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

Ex-Mayor Bridgens, who has connected with him a Mr. Snyder, has a contract for grading, etc., nine miles of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad, in Penn's Valley, from the Pennsylvania Furnace, eastward. This, when completed, only leaves eight miles of the road to grade. The firm of Bridgens & Good (Geo. S) are pushing work on their railroad contract near Saratoga, N. Y.—*Clinton Democrat.*

MARRIED.

On the 16th ult., by Rev. J. A. Koser, Mr. George Krape, of Gregg township, and Miss Catharine Deckert, of Pine Grove.

Prepare for Snow!

James C. Condo

AT

PENN HALL, PA.,

has just completed a lot of very superior

SLEIGHS,

which he offers at moderate prices. He warrants them made of first class stock by skillful and experienced mechanics. Give him a call before you buy elsewhere. He will guarantee satisfaction in all respects. 47-3m

THE

PHILA. Branch

CLOTHING HOUSE

Has now opened its

Immense Stock of

Fall & Winter

Clothing.

They

Suit your

eyes, your person and your

POCKETS.

Samuel Lewin, Manager,

BELLEFONTE, PA

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No.	1.05
Wheat No. 2	95
Corn	45
Rye	65
Oats White	30
Oats, Black	28
Buckwheat	50
Flour	5 50
Bran & Shorts, per ton	18.00
Salt, per Bri	1.50
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Tymothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	4.25
Butter	26
Hams	12
Sides	7
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	28
Potatoes	
Lard	5
Tallow	5
Soap	
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET.

Egg Coal	$5.60
Stove "	5.75
Chestnut "	5.40
Pea "	3.80

P. GEPHART D. A. MUSSER

GEPHART & MUSSER

DEALERS IN

Grain, Cloverseed, Flour & Feed, Coal, Plaster & Salt

MILLHEIM, PA

Highest market price paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.

COAL, PLASTER & SALT

Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.

A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

FALL AND WINTER OPENING!!

MRS. ANNA M. WEAVER

has just received her Fall and Winter stock of MILLINERY GOODS consisting of

French Bonnets, Round Hats, French Flowers, Feathers, Ribbon and all kinds of FANCY GOODS.

DRESS MAKING

In all its Branches a

SPECIALITY.

She invites her many friends and customers to call at her place of business, in Penn Street, MILLHEIM, PA.

IRVIN HOUSE,

(Most Central Hotel in the City,)
COR. MAIN AND JAY ST.,
Lock Haven, Pa.,
S. WOODSCAL WELL, PROPRIETOR

Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Traveler on first floor.

$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upward is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine.

PENSIONS!

BOUNTY, PAY FOR RATIONS, NEW AND HONORABLE DISCHARGES, AND INCREASED PENSIONS obtained.—New laws, higher rates of pension The slightest disability, from wound, injury or disease of any kind entitles you to a pension Widows and heirs, fathers and mothers are now entitled.

Land cases promptly settled, Patents obtained. All kinds of government claims prosecuted Write at once for new laws, blanks and instructions, with two stamps. Address,
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1880 FALL 1880.

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DRY GOODS,

For the Fall Trade of 1880.

Which in quality style and cheapness exceeds any former stock ever shown at the Bee Hive or any other store in this section of the State.

20,000 Yards of Dress Goods comprising almost every conceivable style and class.
Splendid all wool Black Cashmere only 35 cents a yard.
500 yards all wool Momie Cloth at 35 cents, worth 50.
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The largest stock of Black Silks, Colored Silks, Silk Velvets, and Fancy Trimming Goods ever shown in any store this side of Philadelphia.
25,000 yards of Calicoes and Muslins which we sell cheaper than any store will sell them.
2000 yards good dark Calico at 4 cents a yard.
1500 yards good yard wide, muslin, heavy, at 6 1-4 cents.
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1500 yards good Canton Flannel at 7 cents a yard.
2000 yards Bleached Muslin, cheaper than it has been sold for years.
Wonderful Bargains in Table Linens, Towels and Napkins. An immense stock.
The Largest stock of Hosiery and Gloves ever shown in this city.
300 pairs Misses' Hose at 25 cents which would be cheap at 50 cents.
An immense stock of Embroideries, Laces, Kid Gloves, Isle Thread Gloves, Ribbons, &c.
100 Ladies' Coats and Dolmans, entirely new design; beautiful good and wonderfully cheap.
Blankets and Flannels; an immense stock at less than prices of one year ago.
Carpets and Oilcloths.

Have received an entire new stock of these goods which we are offering very cheap. A good and handsome Ingrain carpet for 25 cents a yard. Great bargains in Ready-made Rugs and Cotton Batts.

The reliability of the goods and the manner of our doing business at the Bee Hive have become so well established that our trade has wonderfully increased in 1880, and has grown to be immense, which has stimulated us to buy a larger stock this fall than ever before in the history of this popular Dry Goods House, besides having taken special pains in selecting some of the choicest and most fashionable goods to be found in the Eastern Markets, so as to supply all the wants of our constantly growing trade.

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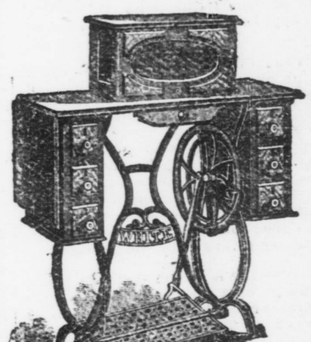

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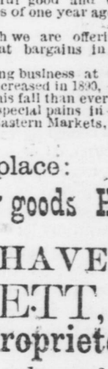

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Air.

At the freezing point, water is 770 times heavier than air; but heat expands air, making it lighter, so that at a temperature of 60 deg. it is 815 times lighter than water. At medium temperature of 60 deg., with a barometric pressure of 30, every 100 cubic inches of air weigh about 31 grains, and every 13 cubic feet of it weigh a pound. The air in a room 20 feet square and 10 feet high weighs 306 pounds of avoirdupois and a 31-gallon barrel full weighs just about 5 ounces. From the freezing point (32 deg.) air expands 1-493 of its bulk for every degree of added heat shown by the thermometer. At the surface of the earth the pressure of all the air above is equal to 14 3-5 pounds upon every square inch, or 2,105 pounds upon every square foot (over a ton!) Higher up there is less pressure of its own weight, and it becomes expanded or rarefied, so that at the height of about 2 3-4 miles (2.7) it is only half as dense as at the earth's surface, and it takes 27 cubic feet to weigh one pound. At the height of 5 2-5 miles it has only one-fourth of its density at the earth's surface, and 52 cubic feet weigh only a pound. The pressure of the air upon water at the earth's surface, and 52 cubic feet weigh only a pound. The pressure of the air upon water at the earth's surface is so great that it only boils when heated up to 212 deg. But as the pressure higher up is less, water boils at 1 deg. less of heat for about every 550 feet we ascend. At half a mile high, water boils at 107 deg.; two miles high at 193 deg.; three miles high at 183 deg., and at this temperature the boiling water is hardly hot enough to cook potatoes. The air grows less and less dense until at about forty-five miles high there ceases to be any air at all, it is supposed—only vacant space. An important property of air is that as it becomes warmer, it absorbs water, or vapor of water, and hides it within itself so to speak; as it cools it gives out this water again. The air in a room 20 feet square and 10 feet high, when heated from 32 deg. to only the temperature heat of 70 deg., secretes within itself 3 1-4 pints of water. A current of warm air when cooled by any means as by meeting a current of cold air, gives out its secreted moisture; the little water atoms given out become visible in the form of clouds, and when there is much water thus let loose the little drops keep uniting until so heavy as to fall down as rain. So the warm air gathers up from the earth's surface myriads of watery particles, carries them heavenward hidden unseen in its vast storehouse, until it chances to be cooled, and then it drops the particles back in rain- or snow, if cold enough to freeze the drops.

American Incomes.

There is no table of the average duration of fortunes; but the statistics of business failures in the country since 1866, show that the average yearly failures ranged from 1 in 163 in the year 1871, to 1 in in 75 in 1876. How many business men in a thousand fail, once or more, during their business lifetime, I cannot learn. The proportion used to be estimated, for New England, at 97 per cent. That is probably too high a figure for the business of to-day, conducted as it is upon much shorter credits than formerly. But the proportion or traders who fail is probably not lower than 75 per cent. of the whole number. How many of our people live upon their invested means? In 1866 our income tax returns showed 771,000 incomes of $500 per year and ever, and six million incomes of less than $500. But these were not incomes from capital; they were mostly earnings or wages. Probably not one in a hundred of these smaller incomes, and not over ten per cent. of the incomes over $500, represented the interest upon investments. In France, ten years later, the census returned no less than two millions of people, *rentiers*, who live entirely upon their invested means. In 1877 seven and a half millions of the people—one-fifth of the population—were enrolled as rentes-holders or savings-banks depositors; but it must be added that the savings-banks do not often fail in France, and that sooner or later they are apt to fail with us. Most of these deposits are small ones. But no less than two millions of the French can say with Petrarch, *Parva sed apta mihi*. "It is little enough, but it will do for me." Thus, in spite of the resources of the country, in spite of the almost universal search for wealth, and in spite of the fact that we have a great many rich men at any given time, we still do not have a large class of permanently rich men; we do not even have, like the French, a large class of persons who have a permanent though small competence. The rich American's wealth is extremely volatile; in nine cases out of ten it is "fairy gold." The old land-owners form the chief exception to the rule; especially in our large cities, where the increase of values has been great. But if our class of permanently wealthy people is small, so also is our class of destitute people. We are fortunate in having few of the very rich or the very poor, in having no such immense and harmful inequality of fortunes as we see in modern England. Our ill fortune is this, that our class of moderate competences is also small, that so few of us, in spite of our opportunities and our labors, have seized the good of even a small assured competence. The land is full of people who have not, on the other hand, and who are not likely to have, any assured competence, however moderate, but who have nothing to expect but labor to the end. That is, indeed, the appointed human lot for the majority in any community; but need it be, in a country of resources like this, so nearly the universal lot? Might not many of us avoid it by a greater care for a moderate competence, a lessened ambition for fortunes?

—About two-thirds of a pint of air is inhaled at each breath in ordinary respiration.

AGRICULTURE.

How Chickens get out of Shells.—Take an egg out of a nest on which a hen has had her full time, carefully holding it to the ear; turning it around you will find the exact spot which the little fellow is picking on the inside of the shell; this he will do until the inside shell is perforated, and then the shell is forced outward as a small scale, leaving a hole. Now, if you will take one of the eggs in this condition from under the hen, remove it to the house or other suitable place, put it in a box or nest, keeping it warm and moist, as near the temperature of the hen as possible, (which may be done by laying it between two bottles of warm water upon some cotton or wool), and lay the glass over the box for nest, then you can sit or stand as is most convenient, and witness the true modus operandi. Now watch the little fellow work his way into the world, and you will be amused and instructed as I have often been. After he has got his opening he commences a nibbling motion with the point of the upper bill on the outside of the shell, always working to the right (if you have the large end of the egg from you and the hole upwards) until he has worked his way almost around, say within one-half of an inch a per feet circle; he then forces the cap or but end of the shell off, and then has a chance to straighten his neck, thereby loosening his legs somewhat, and so, by their help, forcing the body from the shell.

Short Horn Cattle.—The short horns, if we judge by the cattle shows in the Northwest this fall, seem to be the favorite of the farmer. This breed of stock originated in the valley of the Tees, England. If we are correct in our understanding, the breed formerly went by the name of Tees-water cattle, Subsequently they were called Durhams because they were extensively bred in that rich English agricultural country. Originally they were excellent milkers, and always excelled in being the best beef cattle in existence. Since the Messrs. Bates and Booth perfected the different strains of the blood it is rather doubtful if the cows are as valuable for the dairy as formerly, but when crossed with the native cattle their milking qualities are satisfactory. The oxen of this breed are favorites on the farm. Docile, handy, obedient and strong, they are capable of doing a good deal of work.

Saving Clover-Seed.—The second crop of clover is the one for seed. This should be cut when the majority of the heads have turned brown and before they begin to shed off the little seed pods. While the quantity of seed depends much upon the weather, the crop is largely increased by moving or feeding off the first, or hay crop, early as possible. The harvesting of the seed crops may be effected with a machine for the purpose which simply removes the heads, or the cutting can be done the same as it is with the grass crop. When thoroughly cured the crop should be taken to the threshing floor or barn and the seeds beaten out with light flails, or, better still, with a threshing machine, especially a clover huller and separator.

Storing Corn Fodder.—The succulence of green cornstalks render them difficult to dry thoroughly. To stow away uncured corn fodder in stacks or barns, without precautions to prevent moulding is unsafe. A good plan is to shock the bundle in a convenient place covering the top of the shock with a of straw, and binding the top tightly to exclude the rain, and leaving the shock out of doors until used. A few shocks may be brought in when needed, and will be found fresh, green and in the best of order. Sweet corn fodder, with many small ears and nubbins on the stalks may be covered and kept in this manner in the best condition.

Every farmer's family should have all the grapes they can eat from September to January. It is not necessary to have a large vineyard for this; a few vines each of the best sorts, and properly treated will give a great amount of fruit. There are hundreds of out-of-the-way places where a vine may be set, such as along a fence, or it may be by the side of a shed or barn. With good soil and care in pruning, satisfactory returns may be expected.

In plowing it is never a good plan to burn up a mass of crude earth of several inches in depth never before exposed to the sunlight and air. It will, unless heavy manuring is given as a top dressing, result in loss. In deepening a soil it is better to plow up an additional inch each year.

Indian corn is the most valuable of crops of North America, predominant element, not only of the breadstuffs, but of the meat production of the country.

Destruction of Timber Lands.

Since 1835 the forest area of the western hemisphere has decreased at the yearly average rate of 7,600,000 acres, or about 11,000 square miles, and that this rate in the United States alone has advanced from 1,600 square miles in 1835 to 7,000 in 1855, and 8,400 in 1877, while the last two years have scarcely been less exhaustive. Statistics for eighty years previous to 1835 show that we have been wasting the supply of moisture to American soil at the average rate of 7 per cent. for each quarter of a century during the last one hundred and twenty-five years, and that we are now approaching the limit beyond which any further decrease will materially influence the climate of the entire continent. Many eastern regions, such as Afghanistan, Persia, India and Asia Minor, once possessed of a fine climate and abundant harvests, are now often scourged by pestilence and famine, and it is altogether probable that their misfortunes began with the disappearance of their native forests. It is quite likely that we shall suffer in climate, fertility and health before a great while if we continue to destroy our trees as recklessly as we have done, and it behooves us to be warned in time. What has happened elsewhere may certainly happen here. Indeed there is great danger of it, for we know by experience that fertile lands have grown sterile by loss of trees, and that sterile lands have in turn become fertile by systematic planting. A certain proportion of well-wooded, as well as arable and pasture land, is essential to our material prosperity, and this proportion can never be kept up unless regular tree-planting be adopted as a set off to the excessive destruction incessantly going on. For one hundred and fifty years we have been feeling the forest, and for the next one hundred and fifty we should try to restore what we have taken away.

DOMESTIC.

White Water-Lily.—If our readers knew how easily the white water-lily could be cultivated, we believe that very many of them would be quite as proud of their lily-gardens as of any other portion of their premises. The roots, having been procured in the fall, were kept damp during the ensuing winter in flower-pots. In the spring a tub was made by sawing a substantial barrel in two, and this, only painted green, was set on brick, put in the garden, and one-third filled with a mixture of garden-soil, sand, and well-rotted manure. The roots were set in this mixture, water was added in small quantities, and at intervals of a day or two, and so gently as not to disturb the earth, until the tub was filled. Very soon the handsome round leaves, four or five inches in diameter; made their appearance and filled the tub. The loss of water by evaporation was made good from time to time, and ere long the blossoms appeared and delighted every one with their beauty. When cold weather approached, the water was allowed to dry off almost entirely; and when it was thus nearly gone the tub with its contents was placed in the cellar, and watered at intervals through the winter. In the spring the roots were separated, and about half the increase returned to the same tub, in a fresh mixture of earth; and they are now brought out earlier than before, about April 1st. and blossom yet more profusely. The pure white flowers were as perfect as the camelia and delightfully fragrant, closing in the night and reopening in the morning, as is the wont water-lilies. The blooms were about two inches in diameter; not quite so large as some of the specimens in the pond whence these roots were first taken, but not less beautiful nor less fragrant.

Blue Dye for Wool, Flannel, &c.—Dissolve one part of indigo in four parts of concentrated sulphuric acid; to the solution add one part of dry carbonate of potass, and then dilute eight times its weight of water. The cloth must be boiled for an hour in a solution containing five parts of alum and three of tartar, for every thirty-two parts of cloth. It is then to be thrown into a water-bath, previously prepared, containing a greater or smaller proportion of diluted sulphate of indigo, according to the shade which the cloth is intended to receive. In this bath it must be boiled till it has acquired the wished for color. When the cloth is first taken out of the vat, it is of a green color; but it soon becomes blue. It ought to be carefully washed, to carry off the uncombined particles. This solution of indigo is liable to two inconveniences; first, it is apt sometimes to run too fast into the putrid fermentation; this may be known by the putrid vapors which it exhales, and by the disappearing of the green color. In this state it would soon destroy the indigo altogether. The inconvenience is remedied by adding more lime, which has the property of checking the putrescent tendency. Secondly, sometimes the fermentation goes on too languidly. This defect is remedied by adding more bran or woad, in order to diminish the proportion of quick-lime.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say, "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your Bitters.—A lady of Rochester, N. Y.—*Utica Herald.*

Doughnuts.—One-half cupful butter 1 cupful sugar, 1 1-2 pints flour, 1 1-2 teaspoonfuls Royal Baking powder, 1 egg, 1 1-2 cupfuls of milk, 1 teaspoonful Royal extract nutmeg. Rub the butter, sugar and eggs together smooth. Sift the flour and powder together, add it to the butter, the milk, etc. Mix into a soft dough, well flour the board, roll out the dough to half an inch in thickness, cut out with a large biscuit cutter and fry to a light brown in plenty of lard made hot for the purpose. Serve with sifted sugar over them.

Minced Veal.—Cut, but do not chop, cold veal in small pieces; rub some butter and flour together to a cream, according to the quantity of your veal, and stir into it a sufficient quantity of boiling milk, also the grated rind of a lemon; let these boil together until the consistency of cream; sprinkle a little flour, salt and white pepper over the cut veal and add it to the cream; stand where it will keep up to the boiling point, but not boil; when thoroughly heated through, squeeze the juice of a lemon over it, and serve quickly on bits of dry toast.

Sauce for Cottage Pudding.—One tablespoonful butter, three tablespoonfuls sugar, half pint boiling water, half gill sherry, a little grated nutmeg. Put in a basin the sugar and butter and beat them well together; pour over them the boiling water; put all in a small saucepan and stir over the fire till hot, but do not let it boil; add the sherry and grated nutmeg and pour it round the pudding.

Apple jelly makes a pretty dessert or tea dish at this or any time of the year. Pare and slice the apples, put them in a saucepan, with sufficient water to cover them; boil gently until very tender, then strain through a jelly bag. To every pint of clear liquor add a pound of loaf sugar. Boil for about ten minutes, and, as soon as it begins to "jell" pour it into your mould. This ought to give a sparkling and beautiful jelly. A little fresh lemon peel may be boiled with the apples if desired.

String Bean Succotash.—Take two quarts of beans; string; cut fine; boil two hours with water enough to cover without boiling dry; cut the corn from six ears and boil with beans twenty minutes; season with butter, pepper and salt; just before dishing up add a tablespoonful of flour, moistened, also half a cup of sweet milk, and let it boil ten minutes. Those who have cream can use it instead of milk.

Apple Pancakes.—Make one quart of batter as for any other pancake, add one cup of finely-chopped apple. The batter must be stirred each time a spoonful is taken out in order to equalize it.

Bulbs for flowering in pots should be potted as soon as obtained; the soil should be rich, made loose with a plenty of clean sand, after which the pots and plants may be placed in a cool and dark cellar for growth of roots.

At a recent concert, it was the subject of remark that in what fine "voice" the singers were; in commending his good judgment, the leader will pardon us for whispering that he always recommends Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for clearing and strengthening the voice.

HUMOROUS.

"Bob Brown, did you say that my father had not as much sense as Billy Smith's little yellow dog?" "No, I never said any such thing. I never said that your father had not as much sense as Billy Smith's little yellow dog. All I said was that Billy's little yellow dog had more sense than your father; that's all I ever said." "Well, it's well you didn't say the other, I tell you."

The story is told of a prominent actress that on going to the theatre one morning for rehearsal she remembered that she had left $30,000 under the pillow of her bed at the hotel. A great piece of carelessness. Our wife never goes out and leaves $30,000 under the pillow of her bed.

The senior Greek professor, in his lecture to the Juniors the other day speaking of the marriage of Venus and Vulcan, remarked that "the handsomest women generally marry the homeliest man," adding grimly, "There's encouragement for a good many of you."

"The boy at the head of the class will state what were the Dark Ages of the world." Boy hesitates. "Next—Master Jones, can you tell me what the Dark Ages were?" "I guess they were the ages before spectacles were invented." "Go to your seats."

Just now the newspapers are teeming with the paragraph, "Don't drink ice-water when you are hot," and it is one that should be regarded by all. The time to drink ice-water is along in the dead of Winter, when it is a tight scratch to keep from freezing to death.

A man had the misfortune recently to lose his wife. Over the grave he caused a stone to be placed on which in the depth of his grief he had ordered to be inscribled: "Tears cannot restore her—therefore I weep."

The man who seeks to win a reputation for prodigal generosity by publicly astonishing some poor beggar with the presentation of a dollar, rarely surprises his wash woman in that way.

A man in Iowa has been arrested for assaulting his own wife, and he was found guilty, even though it was shown that he only stuffed her mouth full of putty when he wanted to go to sleep. Do men have no rights at all.

A Norfolk man has invented a gas meter with a price indicator attached, which shows in dollars and cents the amount due for gas. "A good idea, but a meter with a gas bill-payer attached would find a more ready sale."

Lord Brougham, once when he was in a facetious mood, being asked to define a lawyer, said: "A lawyer is a learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemies and keeps it himself."

"I'm afloat!" screamed a young lady of powerful lungs, and fingers to match, as she exercised both at the piano. "I should think you were," growled an old bachelor, "judging from the squall you raise."

The late Dr. Bethune asked a morose and miserly man how he was getting along. The man replied; "What business is that of yours!" Said the doctor: "O, sir, I am one of those who take an interest even in the meanest of God's creatures."

Never put a particle of soap about young silverware, says the proprietor of an old silver establishment, if you would have it retain its original lustre. When it wants polish take a piece of soft leather and whiting and rub hard.

"I think, dear, the dew has commenced falling," he said, in his softest accents. "Yes," she yawned, "I've been hoping to hear a-dieu for some time." He did not call the next evening.

"My umbrella is getting decid edly shabby," said a young man about town, one evening recently. "I believe I will have to strike another prayer meeting the first rainy night."

In Washoe a man was tried for stealing milk at night from another man's cow. The jury found it an aggravated offence, and rendered a verdict "Guilty of milking the cow in the first degree."

A political economist remarks that it is singular how confidence men can so easily obtain money under false pretences when a poor man can hardly, obtain it under any pretence whatever.

Quite a number of militia companies are preparing to camp out next Summer. Poor fellows! When the mosquitoes attack them they'll realize how it feels to bleed for one's country.

A lady said to us the other day, "Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,) has saved my life. It has so lessened my labors when I have been worn out." Try it once.

It is maintained that the most inspiring *natural* sight which a glaier can contemplate is the gleam of early day *breaking through the windows.*

An old toper claiming to be a moderate drinker, was asked what his idea of moderate drinking was. "Why," said he, when a man takes only one drink at a time."

A preacher at Chicago advocates the introduction of lady ushers in church to make the young men attend.

Professor—"What are the constituents of of quartz?" Student—"Pints." A bland smile creeps over the class.

"Oh, for a thousand tongues," she sang in the church choir. Two hours afterwards one tongue was found sufficient to scandalize four-fifths of the women in three counties.

"You might as well try to drive a railroad spike with a tack hammer as to run a nonpareil newspaper in a small pica town."

"While there's life there's soap," said the industrious washerwoman.

"And the Leaves were for the Healing of the Nations."

This is fully exemplified in the demonstration that so common a pasture weed as smart-weed, or water-pepper, possesses medicinal properties which, when combined with essence of Jamaica Ginger and other efficacious vegetable extracts, as in Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed. It constitutes a most potent remedy for bowel affections as diarrhœa, dysentery, flux, etc. It is also an efficacious medicine for colds, and to break up fevers and inflammatory attacks, and for the alleviation of pain. Every family should keep a supply of it. 50 cents by druggists.

Personal.

Extract from a Private Letter to J. I. Zeilin & Co.—"I write you this note to congratulate you on being the proprietor of the best Liver Medicine (Simmons' Regulator) known to the human race. I have known it for number of years, and I pronounce it as prepared by you, pure and genuine and I pray you, for the sake of humanity, to keep it so. You may prepare it and recommend it, but you will never know the true value of it unless you have a disordered Liver yourself. I unclogs the Liver of impurities with which it has been confined for years, and puts the wheels in their original notion.

"Simmons' Liver Regulator, I believe to be one of the best remedies for deranged Liver that I have ever tried it has benefitted my wife more than any medicine she has taken for that disease. I believe it 'ne plus ultra

"J. B. Randall, M. D.,
Bethany P. O., C. R. R., Ga."

Useful Monkeys.

Mr. Pyne, a member of the British Government Telegraph Department of India says some years ago I had a Langur, which, when standing erect, measured fully two feet six inches. The animal was very powerful, and could easily pull a punkha measuring eight feet in length. It was a male, and even when young showed a disposition to be highly savage. The older it got the more savage it became. Seeing the great power this monkey had, I wanted to utilize it, and, therefore, intended to employ it for the purpose of pulling punkhas. The teaching I effected in the following manner, the monkey was tied by the waist close to a strong pole, so that it could not move either backwards or forwards, or right or left. Both hands were tied to a rope attached to a punkha, which was regularly pulled from the other side by a man. Thus the animal had to sit in one place, and could only move its hands up and down with the punkha rope. In this way the monkey in a comparatively short time learned to pull the punkha by itself, and was so employed by me for several years. It always kept in first rate health, enjoyed its work immensely, and did it equally well, if not better than a cooley. During the rains it suffered from fever and ultimately died. Putting now this trained monkey in the place where the man used to pull the punkha, and a new Langur in the place where the trained monkey formerly sat. I attempted to teach successively four more monkeys, two of which were females. I succeeded perfectly in teaching the males, but was quite unsuccessful with the females." Mr. Schwendler said there is a certain amount of intelligence required to do this work, since the arms in their up and down movements, have to keep time with the swinging punkha. Mr. Schwendler mentioned some other instances in which the display of intelligence by monkeys had been noticed. In particular he mentioned a case in which a monkey, which had sustained a fall from trusting to a rotten branch while swinging on a tree, had been observed afterward to examine the branches of the tree, and to break off those which it found to be rotten.

Mr. Schwendler, however, stated that he had for a long time made the habits of animals a study, and that he was convinced of the fact that monkeys were possessed of much intelligence; and he vouched for the authenticity of the statements made in the paper read regarding the monkeys which were taught to pull a punkha.

Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill, without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure. Ask your neigher this same questions.—*Times.*

Do not Lose Your Rest.

We smile at the savage who cuts down the tree in order to reach its fruit; but the fact is that a blunder of this description is made by every person who is over eager and impatient in the pursuit of pleasure. To such the present moment is everything, and the future at most usurious and ruinous interest; and the consequence is that he finds the tone of his feelings impaired, his self-respect diminished, his health of mind and body destroyed, and life reduced to its very dregs, at a time when, humanly speaking, the greatest portion of its comforts should be still before him.

"And when our heads are covered o'er,
As once they were, I ween,
We'll noise abroad the praises
Of wonderous Carboline."

Drop Cake.—One cupful butter, one half cupful sugar, two eggs, one small teaspoonful Royal Baking Powder, one pint flour, one cupful washed and picked currants, one teaspoonful each Royal extract nutmeg and lemon, one-half cupful milk. Beat the butter and sugar to a white, light cream; add the eggs, beat ten minutes longer; add the flour and powder sifted together, the milk and extracts. Mix into a rather firm batter and drop with a spoon on a greased baking tin; bake in quick oven ten minutes.

Apple Pie.—Take good cooking apples, pare and core, slice not too thin, take a deep dish, place a cup in the middle, place the apples in layers, with sugar and a few cloves, until your dish is full; pour in a little water; cover with puff paste not rolled to thin.

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